To Correspondents. G. W. S., Rensellaer. Yes. And as soon as the Address is ready, will attend to your request. We do not know yet when it will be prepared, but it ought to be soon.

Falsehoods of the Indiana Journal. The Indiana Journal again denies the fact, that the Senate of this State, at its last session, passed resolutions calling on Gen. Taylor to correct his Buena Vista report, in relation to the second regiment of Published every Thursday.] Indiana volunteers, and continues its abuse against

together satisfied with the phraseology of the resolu- fore attempting his experiment, had not been warned tion, knowing that the whigs would try to give it an- by the failure of a similar one on Gov. Whitcomb, other meaning, and offered to amend it, by making made on behalf of another for the same office at the planatory speech satisfied a large number of the Nov. 1st, following. democrats and induced them to vote for the resolution. The only difference between Mr. Rousseau's resolution and Mr. Morrison's amendment is, that Smith, to the Supreme Bench, at the last session of Captain Rousseau requests his old commander to do the Legislature, at length affords the first fitting opjustice to the Indiana volunteers, and Mr. Morrison's portunity of doing justice to the Executive by sub-

battle of Buena Vista, predicated upon the reports of subal- to do justice to one whose conduct has been grossly tern officers cast a momentary shadow upon the reputation misrepresented. of the 2nd Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and deeply wounded the sensibilities of the State, it is a source of great pride to us, that their conduct on that occasion was subsequently by the investigation of a court of inquiry fully vin- explanation is more necessary to those at a distance. dicated, and that no man in Indiana, now doubts that this support to a wasting fire from the enemy's batteries, and an retreat, for up to that moment no corps of our army evinced office, it is for the public and not the individual to a more determined courage as their torn and shattered ranks complain. But to the point. abundantly proved, they having lost before they retreated in killed and wounded ninety-four, out of three hundred and sixty men. Composed as this regiment was of the same material as the third Indianians under Col. Lane, whose conof their unfortunate position; and of the other causes found yy the court of inquiry. We refer to these things on this occasion, because we are satisfied that it will give to Gen. Taylor equal pleasure with ourselves to see the survivors of that

introducing these resolutions was not to make politi- most ample justification of that refusal. cal capital for Gen. Taylor or for any political party. Before proceeding further, I desire to sav. that 1 and he hoped the question on their passage would not have never conversed with the Governor on the subbe considered a party question, but would pass by a ject of Judge Dewey's communication, but I propose unanimous vote of the Senate. The object of these to test that communication by itself, and by what is resolutions was to pay a merited tribute to the gallant | well known to others. services and heroic conduct of General Taylor for the The Judge first remarks, that Capt, Cain delivered last forty years of his life; and while a vote of him a message from the Governor, the day after the thanks was returned for these services, at the same close of the Legislature of the previous winter, time to remind him that injustice had, in his official "which he said was confidential," desiring him not to report, been done to a portion of the citizens of our leave Indianapolis by the next stage. If he is not State, who had gallantly sustained her honor on the mistaken in this matter, it seems to me, with all def battle-field of Buena Vista, and to ask him to set the erence, that by his own showing, he commences his 2d Indiana regiment right before the world. He did expose by a breach of confidence. not, however, intend to discuss the question at this But my object is not to notice Judge Dewey, extime and consume time uselessly.

The debate was continued by Mr. Barbour, when Mr. Morrison offered the following amendment : | cipal ground of complaint. port of Gen. Taylor of the battle of Buena Vista, and after the Legislature adjourned, "no third per-

complish the same thing as the original resolution, down to the close of the session of 1846-'47, to bind that should be used in addressing Gen. Taylor, and deavor, will not be denied.

a vote of ayes 27, noes 13."

The threat of the Indiana Journal to expose Gendaring effrontery we have ever witnessed. What his slanderous report against Indiana, General Lane that "in the 2d week of the session, I (the Judge) on her escutcheon. But General Lane was not to be Governor "did not admit the pledge." trifled with. He was determined the character of In- He goes on to say in substance, that as the Goverrest on the laurels that General Taylor had conferred mises, they agreed to submit to another individual, ment bestows eulogiums of the most complimentary bound to nominate him. character. He at once demanded a Court of Inquiry I do not know whether such an agreement was don't believe any thing, only that Taylor's a nice into his own conduct-and that Court of Inquiry has made by the Governor or not. But it does seem to me restored Indians to her fair fame. The correction of General Taylor's report in accordance with the finding of that Court of Inquiry is alone wanting to ren- such an agreement, he thereby placed himself in a says, it must not be done-that no such a request has cate himself at once, rather than leave to another the been made of General Taylor, and threatening to expose General Lane as the coward and drunkard who for that purpose and responsible to them for the right disgraced Indiana. Oh shame, where is thy blush! performance of that among other duties under the so-

The Veto Again.

Bill was overruled by the Senate, and passed, not- waive his right, he had carried into effect the decithis? His previous veto to the White Water Val- tates of his own judgment, as to what was most for ley Canal bill, in which the objections taken was the the public welfare. ley Canal bill, in which the objections taken was the But there is a still stronger view of this subject; same in principle, was sustained. Then he was and one which must be perfectly conclusive. Suppose right. How happens it that in the last instance he that such an agreement was really made, as contended the time, that the odious and dangerous plan of bar- even require its non-performance? Surely no one gaining, or "log-rolling," was brought to bear on the any one that so narrow a principle as that might often question. If a member has to bargain to get his bill leave the public interest and welfare out of the acpassed, it is pretty good proof that it has not merits count, and place the Supreme Bench at the hazard of enough to be passed without. He then has to look circumstances. about to find another bill equally objectionable, and In every such promise of appointment, there must to office, without regard to qualifications, are tacked manifest loss of honor. together to enable them to swim. The evil inflicted on the State by this mode of legislation is incalculable. It was the same abominable principle, the plan Whitcomb was such, that he put it out of the power of tacking together different projects or works, one of the latter to appoint him, had he been ever so much by one, that created the mammoth internal improve- disposed. He more than once declared that if he was

ed: "Few will be found hardy enough to advocate lish such defamatory matter to the world. He went another general system of improvements. But the so far as to intimate, if not threaten personal vio- your good. Oh! I wish you was like Bill Jones: I danger lies in commencing one by degrees. If a fa- lence! He admitted to at least one gentleman, whose vor is granted to one section of the State, it gives rise veracity will not be questioned, that he had made the to demands from another, until finally there is imminent danger, of irresistible combinations of interests imputed, he would probably have been mean enough for the prosecution of a number of works, neither of to try to cloak his baseness by giving the appointment which could find favor alone." So little was the cau- for the purpose of sealing the lips of his accuser. tion heeded, that it was extensively verified at the But an innocent man, possessed of the least feelings of a gentleman—of the least spark of conscious recsame session. Members would go openly and un-blushingly to others and say, "go for my bill, and did the Governor. For him to have done otherwise, any thing you want shall receive my vote." Yes; would have been to admit his own guilt! or, if innoactually pledge their support to a measure not in existence, or of which they knew nothing! If money were offered for a vote, we all know what crime it of mortification to his friends. would be called. And yet what is the difference ! But again: I put it to the public to say whether

Indiana Gentinel.

To put this matter completely at rest we here pub- reply to one from Judge Dewey published in the Jourlish Mr. Rousseau's resolution on that subject, with nal about a year ago. We hope that the papers his explanatory remarks in the Senate, which we pub- which published that communication will, as an act lished a few weeks since. It is true, as will be per- of simple justice, give the present one an insertion ceived, that Mr. Morrison of Washington was not al- also. It is a little surprising that Judge Dewey, be-

the language more definite; but Mr. Rousseau's ex- session of 1844-'45, as mentioned in the Sentinel of lence are punished! Do you believe that the tongue course, being absent.

For the Indiana State Sentinel. Messes. Editors : - The confirmation of Judge amendment demands justice to Indiana at his hands. | mitting a plain statement of lacts, the publication which before the appointment was made might have mitting a plain statement of facts, the publication of The following is the resolution as it passed the been attributed to a wrong motive—to a desire to influence the appointment. That matter being now fi-3. Resolved, that although the first official reports of the nally disposed of, no motive can operate but a desire

The facts seem to be pretty well understood at In-It will not be denied that offices are created for the dicated, and that no man in Indiana, now distributed and much abused corps exposed as it was without benefit of the public, not of individuals; and it does overwhelming infantry force in front, would have stood and appear to me that if the public have sustained a loss perished to a man but for the order of their commander to in the failure to appoint a particular individual to an expired; a case precisely in point. I rely only upon ginally specified by the treaty, or the amount of the

a communication in the Indiana Journal, of Feb. 2d, duct on that day gained them the highest distinction, we himself, complaining of his non-appointment! Govcannot doubt that the disasters of the second were the result ernor Whitcomb's position as must have been foreregiment vindicated by the cool and dipassionate judgment any doubts that may remain as to the propriety of his refusal to re-nominate Judge Dewey to that office ; "Mr. Roussseau said in substance, that his object in and the task is more pleasant, as facts furnish the

cept so far as he has himself made it necessary for the vindication of the Governor, and I hasten to the prin-

Resolved, That great injustice has been done to the He proceded to relate a private conversation, character of the State of Indiana, by the official re- which he says he had with the Governor, two days that the errors therein stated have been made known son being present." He states in substance the to him and acknowledged in private conversation, and result as being a promise on the part of the Govwe call upon him to reiterate or acknowledge the ernor to nominate him to the Judgeship. If the Judge's sanguine wishes had not misled him, how Mr. Rousseau said the amendment proposed to ac- happens it that he continued to labor strenuously, the difference as it suggested itself to his mind was the Governor by such a pledge, as in his communicasimply that one was clothed in the courteous language tion he contends he already had? That he did so en-

the other in language coarse and undignified, and cal- That the judge's wishes had led him to construe culated to wound his feelings. He would go as far mere circumstances into absolute pledges, is shown as any man to sustain the character of Indiana and by his own admission-that the mere pro tem. apher troops at Buena Vista; he was one who was a pointment which he had received from the Governor personal sufferer by that report, having belonged to more than two years before, was by him then considthe 2d regiment. He had felt deeply wounded by that ered as a pledge that he should be regularly nominated to the next Senate. But even the implied pledge Mr. Morrison's amendment was laid upon the ta- soon undergoes another transformation, for in the last Lle. The resolution was subsequently engrossed by place he admits that so late as December, 1846, he had tried hard to convince the Governor, "that no of your party doctrines? Now, if the whigs should honorable man could make aught out of it but an ex- elect Taylor, and he'd turn out to be a loky, what eral Lane's conduct at Buena Vista, exhibits the most press pledge." (The italics are his own.) This then is the Judge's definition of an express pledge-one that is expressly implied; -and is it not perfectly just was the conduct of General Lane on that occasion? to infer, if such an inference were necessary, that the After the facts, in reference to the second regiment pledge first mentioned in his communication, was one came to his knowledge and General Taylor had made of this hardly expressed sort ? He says just before, had reason to doubt the integrity of the Governor in preferred charges against the Colonel of that Regiment, and demanded of General Taylor that that offi- given me." So then, by the mere lapse of time it ries about the same thing, like Taylor does. At first cer should be tried by a Court Martial. This Gener- would seem, the conversation he had had with the he said, he didn't want the nomination, and wouldn't al Taylor would not do. He had slandered Indiana Governor, just at the close of the previous session, as accept it; then he said, he'd be very much gratified in his report and, so far as he was concerned, the above stated, had already grown first into an implied brand of infamy and cowardice might rest forever up-

diana should be redeemed. He was not willing to nor and he differed in their understanding of the prenot a question of fact-not whether the Governor had upon him in his official report, although that docu- given a pledge,—but whether the Governor was

lemn obligation of his official oath. To delegate such a power to another-one unknown to the constitution The veto Again.

The veto of the New Albany and Salem Railroad equally so if after having unadvisedly consented to

makes a bargain with its friends for mutual aid in be a condition implied, that the person promised shall not in the meantime discover himself to be unworthy voting both through. Frequently half a dozen such of the office, nor do any act which will put it out of

After the time when it is pretended this third person pledge, Judge Dewey's conduct toward Governor not nominated he would make disclosures of great The Governor in his last annual message remark- moral turpitude, of infamous and grossly flagitious conduct on the part of the Governor, and would pubformer threat personally, to the Governor himself!

If Gov. Whitcomb had been guilty of the conduct

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 23, 1848.

We insert a communication from "Justice" in Judge Dewey did not, by such conduct, prove himself unworthy of the office which he sought ! He who The Treaty ratified by the Senate of the obtains money or property from another by threats, is a robber, and is punished as a criminal by the laws of

means ! and more and worse than all, when by such vere for several days. means the individual seeks to obtain the seat where robbery and unlawful threatening and personal vio- derstood, by a vote of 38 to 15-three Senators, of

stoop so low as to solicit or receive office from a constitutional majority of two-thirds. source he really believed to be so unworthy; or whe- It is also understood that the votes both of the mather he ought willingly to lie under obligations to one jority and minority are made up of both political parwhom he cannot esteem. Every right minded and ties. sound hearted man can answer the question for himself. I will not for a moment rely on the fact that Judge Dewey does not pretend to any claim on the or adopted by the Senate. score of political considerations, of personal obligations, or of mutual favor. I am aware that there are fact, we do not understand that any proposition was some who think such considerations should have no made to that effect. It cannot, therefore, be expected dianapolis where the occurrences took place, but an influence on judicial appointments. I will not even that we should, at this time, enter into any specificaurge the fact of the defeat of John W. Wright, a tions of the precise modifications that have been democratic Circuit Judge, at the same session and be- adopted, or of the names of the Senators who voted fore Judge Smith's nomination, whose seven years in the affirmative or negative. It is presumed, howterm of service, like Judge Dewey's, had just then ever, that the boundary line, as said to have been orithe previous statement of facts, all of which can be money to be paid, has not been changed by these substantiated, and which address themselves to all modifications. persons, without regard to their party, profession or We congratulate the country upon the result, as

I am pained to notice this matter, and have only ration of peace. We trust that the Mexican governdone so in defence of one who ought not to suffer wrong because custom and his position preclude him from defending himself. If I have seemed to treat Judge Dewey harshly, it has not been from design. He is so unfortunate as to have shown by his own if the blessings of peace shall now succeed to the statement that he had not sustained the moral dignity clash of arms. suitable to the station he sought, and the facts above | We shall wait, of course, with some anxiety for disclosed are such as he will hardly deny; and if he the decision of the President and Congress of Mexico. do, the proof is at hand.

tesy that the papers which have published the article to our commanding officer in Mexico, to be followed, of Judge Dewey, should also give this a place in their as soon as possible, by an authentic copy of the rati-

In conclusion, I leave a reference to the proofs with you, for any one entitled to demand them, and to be used as occasion may require. JUSTICE.

Mrs. Tomkins and the Presidency.

Mrs. Tomkins sitting by the fire-side with her knitting work.]

William Henry Harrison-show that paper to your daddy when he comes home. I think it 'll cure him of the Taylor fever! Ah, there he comes now. Tomkins, Taylor says in that paper-come here son and read that letter to your daddy; begin there-William Henry Harrison reads : "If they think fit to bring me before them for this office, through their Legislatures, Mass Meetings, or Conventions, I cannot object to their designating those bodies as Whig, Democratic, or Native; but being thus nom-"inated. I must insist on the condition-and my po-" sition on this point is immutable-that I shall not be brought forward by them as the candidate of their party, or considered as the exponent of their "party doctrines."] There, honey, that's enough. Now, Tomkins, don't that take the lead of any thing you ever hearn in all your life ? Don't Taylor say, gist as plain to the whigs as he does to the lokys, if you nominate me, you needn't consider me the candidate of your party, or expect me to be the exponent would they have to complain of? Couldn't he gist turn around and say, I told you in the start, you needn't expect me to expound your party doctrines! It was only a little manauver to git votes from all parties! Well, I always found honesty the best policy; and I don't believe there's any dependence to be put on a man that twists and turns and tells two stoto get the nomination from any party! Once he tried to make believe that he was a no-party-man; now, he says, he is a whig, and every body ought to know it; and then, to keep in with the lokys, he tells 'em he'll give 'em the little offices, if he's elected ; as the rates at which the bills were bought up by bromuch as to say, never mind, lokys, do you give me a lift, and I'll give you the crumbs of the loaves and fishes. You don't believe he ever said it! No, you G man. Give the lokys the little offices! Why, they'll gist laugh at it, and he'll not get a single loky vote; they're too cunning for that, and they know too well there'll be no scraps feft, when the whigs are all fed, der the vindication complete. But the Indiana Journal wrong position, from which it was his duty to extri- that they do. Now, I'll tell you what, Tomkins, if the whigs nominate Taylor, they'll gist git themselves into another Tyler scrape, see if they don't. You wish I would quit flinging Tyler up to you! Well, it gist makes me heart-sick, when I think of the orful wickedness his election caused. Oh dear! I shall never feel that my skirts is clear of the blood of them poor Mexicans, as long as I live. They may lav all the blame of the war on the lokys, and I'm glad they lation of a depreciated currency. The whole system do, for I believe one half of 'em ought to be hung; is a genteel way of stealing, whilst their victims are withstanding the Governor's objections. Why was sion of another, especially if in opposition to the dic- do, for I believe one half of 'em ought to be hung; but you know they didn't cause the war, as well as I do. You don't know what I mean! Yes, you do. You know the whigs elected Tyler, and Tyler brought article, which we copy from the Union, it will be about annexation, and annexation caused the war! seen that the treaty has been ratified by the Senate. was wrong? But a few days had intervened. It for by Judge Dewey, and that it was binding upon the I've hearn you say as much, many a time. Poke It is understood that Senator Sevier has been apgoes strongly to prove, what was currently said at Governor. Is there nothing that would justify, nay, | caused the war by sending the army to the Rio Grande. | pointed Commissioner to take it on to Mexico. This Well, I know Poke's wicked enough to do any thing ; is an excellent appointment. but may be wouldn't have done it if Taylor, the old blood-hound, hadn't recommended it first; and then there wouldn't a bin any need for it if it hadn't a bin for annexation. I'm the biggest fool you ever saw! Gist say what you please, Tomkins, your talk won't break any bones, I guess, and my heart's well nigh fowls we ever saw, and understands how to crow broke now. On! I wish Taylor was in the bottom of bills, together with the election of one or more men the power of the Executive to appoint him with a the Red sea, the old viper, gist for the trouble he's stood half as straight as his Roostership. We tender gin me ! We've never had a moment's peace about this house since his name was mentioned for President, and never will agin, I believe. Whose fault is it? Why, yourn; you know it is. The moment I speak about the old varment you snap and snarl and tell me I'm a fool, and don't know any thing; and better hold my tongue, and mind my own business; but I don't care; it is my business, and I'll talk gist as much as I please, and when I please; its all for hearn him say, the other day, that he never took his wife's advice but he profited by it. She's a sensible woman. Now, Tomkins, don't you compare me to Miss Jones, the lazy trol, in bed half her time, and

> Hon. E. A. HANNEGAN takes the place by appoint ment, of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Reations, vice Mr. Sevier.

perfect slave to you for twenty-one years, and this is

the thanks I git. I'll not stand it, that I- Here

Tomkins made his escape, with railroad speed, and

the old lady took her pipe and went to smoking.]

From the Washington Union, March 10th. United States. FRIDAY NIGHT, 10 o'clock.

The Senate adjourned to-night a few minutes past How much better, think you, is he who obtains or 9 o'clock, after a session, in closed doors, of nine attempts to gain office and its emoluments by the same hours. The labors of the Senate have been very se-We congratulate the country on the result of their justice holds her sway, and where such crimes as deliberations. The treaty has been ratified, it is un-

thus ready for slander is the one best fitted to give | The constitution provides that "He (the Presivoice to the decrees of justice-that a hand so ready dent) shall have power, by and with the advice and for violence and wrong, is the one to poise her even consent of the Senate, to make treaties, PROVIDED TWO-THIRDS OF THE SENATORS PRESENT CONCUR." I will not stop to inquire whether a person ought to This treaty is, therefore, ratified by more than the

It is said that the original treaty has been ratified with some modifications, as proposed by the President

The seal of secresy has not been removed; and, in

furnishing some hope and some augury of the restoment will not be so blind to the true interests of both countries as to refuse its final ratification of the treaty now about to be sent back to them. We have obtained glory enough by our valor. We shall rejoice

We presume that intelligence of the general result I ask it as an act of but common justice and cour- will be immediately forwarded by a special express hed treaty, and with accompanying instructions.

We trust that all the objections and all the idle clamors which have been raised against the views of the administration, will now disappear. The President has promptly and wisely waived all unnecessary objections to the irregularity of the manner in which more months; but as this is a very pleasant tour, at all from any point of the United States into any the treaty was formed. The sanction which it has none of us object to the arrangement. Mexico stamps it as their official act.

The ratification which it receives from the Senate of the United States cures all the informality with which it was made on the other side.

once expressed of the President's desire for PEACE ! | ple And what becomes of the doubts which were entertained of the sincerity of his declarations, that he had no desire to extinguish the NATIONALITY of Mexico ? The Senate have adjourned over till Tuesday next. for the purpose of enjoying some relaxation after the severe labors to which they have been subjected for the first one died, another was treated in the same these two weeks past.

The Loan of Five Millions. The bids were opened this day by the acting Secretary of the Treasury, in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury, Solicitor, Auditor, Comptroller, Commissioner of the Land Office, &c., and attending clerks. The loan was awarded, of course, to the highest bidders, who, for the principal amounts, were V. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, (jointly with Corcoran & Riggs,) John S. Riddle, C. McCallister, and E. W. Clark & Co., &c., &c. The Messrs. Rothschild and Corcoran & Riggs, bid for the whole loan at a premium of 1.26, but obtained only three or four millions of dollars of the amount, taking half a million of this amount, by preference, in the six-percent. stock. The total premium paid in and realized was about \$65,000, which is a handsome addition to the Miscellaneous Receipts of this month. The sale is above the full average market price, ranging from 2 to 1.26 per cent. premium. We are glad to see the Messrs. Rothschild again investing in American securities. It shows the confidence which the principal bankers of the European world place in American stocks: It enables us to profit by foreign capital; and in the same proportion it relieves our money market and our banks from a pressure on account of this loan. The total amount of the bids offered to-day was seventeen millions of dollars .- W. Union.

Losses by Banks .- A New York paper estimates that the bill holders of that city and vicinity, have lost within the past eight months, by broken and suspended banks, \$421,000. The estimate is based on

ers, and is as follows:		
consideration of the fire	Bills in circulation.	Average los to bill holders
eorgia Lumber Company,	\$75,000	\$63,000
lainfield Bank,	130,000	75,000
ehigh County Bank,	50,000	37,000
tins Bank,	113,000	22,000
ames Bank,	35,000	7,000
lew Hope Delaware Bridge,	150,000	100,000
lorthern Exchange,	40,000	8,000
tate Bank Saugerties,	30,000	8,500
ewistown Bank,	120,000	100,000
	\$743,000	\$421,100

One of the schemes of these swindlers under the name of bankers, is to have a banking house in some remote part of the State where their bills are made payable; then they have a broker in the city employed to buy up the notes at a discount, and divide the profits with the respectable bankers. It would be impossible to estimate the losses sustained by the circuunconscious of the skinning operation .- Lou. Dem.

THE TREATY RATIFIED .- By reference to another

Washington township, Putnam county, has presented us with a most singular Rooster-a crower, and no mistake. He is certainly one of the most curious when ordered. No Broadway dandy ever walked or our thanks to friend RIPLEY.

(Many, many bills were passed at last session, which never could have passed, except by log-rolling with others also before the legislature. Evil was sown broad cast, and a fearful crop of calamity will sooner or later be reaped. All admit the reckless legislation. It was currently said, if you want favors now is the time! Favors! Who pays for all this ! THE PEOPLE.

See the advertisement of Mr. Burst in this day's paper. We understand that he is making preparations to keep on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Iron, Ploughs, &c. &c., ever offered her house all upside down, and her children as dirty in the west. Our friends will do well to call on him, as little hogs; but what's the use! Here I've been a | whether they purchase or not.

> THE LICENSE LAW OF NEW JERSEY .- A special committee of the New Jersey Legislature has made a report recommending the repeal of the license law of that State, which gives the power to the citizens of counties to say whether licenses shall be granted. The ground upon which the repeal is recome is the unconstitutional character of the law.

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Louisville, March 13th, P. M. By an arrival trom the South, I have N. Orleans papers of the 6th, which contain very late intelligence from Mexico. There had been several arrivals from Vera Cruz, from which place the dates are to

The train which left Vera Cruz for Orizaba, commanded by Briscoe, was attacked by 400 guerillas. An express was immediately despatched to inform Gen. Twiggs, who immediately detached three companies of cavalry to aid Briscoe.

The reinforcements proceeded as far as San Diego, and seeing nothing of their party, and finding a man and horse killed, and several wagons burned, presumed that the guerillas had been dispersed.

Later arrivals at Vera Cruz state that a desperate fight between Briscoe and the guerillas occurred at Matacordera, in which Lient. Henderson and four Georgia Dragoons were killed, and three Louisian-

A strong body of Cavalry left Vera Cruz on the 21st, to disperse the Guerrillas who were on the road. The Free American paper, of the 2d inst., states that an express had arrived from Mexico, from which the editor learned that an armistice of two months had been agreed upon by General Butler and the Mexican Commissioners.

From California --- Horrible Torture of

Americans. We find the following letter in the St. Louis Roveille, of the 9th instant. The last paragraph announces a most horrible instance of barbarity; -and yet this is the people whose wrongs call for the sym-pathies of whig politicians in this country;—such the civil ded warfare that receives "aid and comfort" at the hands of men claiming to be Americans! We take it this is the fulfilment of Senator Conwin's injunction, to welcome our troops "with bloody hands, to hospitable graves."-Cin. Enquirer.

U. S. STEAMER SPITFIRE, Tlacatalpan, Feb. 20, 1848. EDS. OF THE REVEILLE :- Since I last wrote, a number of navy officers have arrived upon the station, and many have consequently gone home-among the latter Lieut. Gansevoort, of the Spitfire, relieved by Commander A. P. Wilson; and Lieut, Fairfax, of the Hecla, relieved by Lieut, Duke. Both of these vessels are in this river, and Commander Wilson is the Governor of Alvarado and this place. At the present time the steamers Spitfire and Vixen are both lying here, each requiring to be hove down to repair their engines, and will probably remain here for two or

Commodore Perry visited here the other day, on an exdedition to Cassamaloapan, with one hundred ma- Bravo del Norte, was claimed by Mexico; and the rines. He reached the town, laid it under contribution, and returned to Vera Cruz four days ago. All the towns on this river, Alvarado included, are now whole acquisition of Texas: What becomes, now, of the doubts which were quiet, although it is not the quiet of a conquered peo-

A horrible affair took place at Talascova, four days since. Five Americans, captured near Vera Cruz, were taken to Talascoya, tied to stakes in full view of each other, and then the tongue, eyes, nose, ears way, and so on. If this does not call for retributive sent to Talascova.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL SCOTT.-The public in this quarter have been kept in the dark in reference to the charges made against the Commanderin-Chief of the army, and a great amount of conjecture has been exhausted upon the subject. In New Orleans, the public journals have been more fortunate. for the editors have not only seen the specifications, but in the National of that city, there is a correspondept who developes the charges and complaints which have been made at Washington. After refering to many cases of wasteful extravagance in procuring supplies, and of contemptuous disregard of the directions and arrangements of the Secretary of War, the correspondent of the National proceeds:

On the arrival of the army in Puebla, the same course of extravogant expenditure was pursued; the General-in-Chief was again surrounded by the myrmidons of Santa Anna; he eagerly courted the acmaintance of the leaders of the monarchical party: visited the bishop of that diocesce, who was always one of the leading monarchists; and studiously kept aloof from all communication with the great republican party, which comprises at least three-fourths of the population. The monarchists again became his confidential advisers, and through them he opened a correspondence with Santa Anna's particular friend, Mr. Voss, of indemnity memory, from which source he drew all his information, until Santa Anna sent him Garcia, a Spanish interpreter, who, under the pretext of having been banished from Mexico, as an American citizen, came to Puebla, feigning to have been robbed on the road. In fourteen hours after his arrival in Puebla, he was taken into the family of the General-in-Chief, as an interpreter. It is well known that the Spaniard, Garcia, had never claimed to be an American citizen; and we are induced to believe that he had no other title to citizenship than what arose from his having married a cast-off mistress of a late Minister to Mexico; be this as it may, he regularly furnished his friend Santa Anna, in cypher, with all the information he could gather in the family of the General-in-Chief. The political action of the General-in-Chief was

concentrated upon one single object--"to conquer a

peace." His counsellors persuaded him that Santa Anna was omnipotent in the country, and that through his influence alone would that desirable object be attained. He refused to avail himself of other and more correct channels of information offered to be pened to him, which would have been the leaders of the great republican party, from which source alone, ositive useful information could have been derived. They would have informed him frankly, that no propositions for peace could or would be entertained until that host of cowardly vagabonds, called the army of Mexico, was destroyed. They would have said to im, "We know that Santa Anna and the army are lesirous to make peace on any terms. They are supported in that object by the church and the aristocracy, not from patriotic or humane views; but the sole object of retaining in their hands the reins of government, which will inevitably escape their grasp, when they are without bayonets to sustain their despotism. We, the organs of the republican party, have the power to prevent any peace being made, and are deermined to exercise that power until the military power of our country is annihilated, and the government thereby restored to the people. When that is effected, and the people enabled to speak through the representatives of their will, then gratitude will disose them to cede to your government, our benefactors, even more than it has asked at our hands. Again: if you entertain a hope or expectation of tching up a peace with Santa Anna and his satelites, we tell you, in all candor, that your hopes are fallacious. There will be no peace! We, the sovereign people, must be delivered from our oppressors, and placed in the enjoyment of republican government, before we will consent to make a peace. Out of the evils of our wo, we, the people, must and will extract the blessings of liberty." The power of the republican party to carry out this purpose, would have been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated to the General-in-Chief, whilst in the city of Puebla, if he had not, with scorn, and contempt, refused to hold any ommunication with, or derive any information from, the person recommended to him by the Secretary of War: and if he had acted upon that information, which would cheerfully have been given to him, he would have been saved from the ignominy of having made an armistice before the gates of Mexico, which, in its disastrous effects, cost us some thousands of valuable lives.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Democratic members of the Legislature of Massachusetts unanimously express their preference for Levi Woodbury, of New Hamp-shire, as the democratic candidate for President in the

will meet in convention," at Richmond, "with a view to organize for the approaching presidential contest," and requesting my attendance for the purpose of ex-

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO. Fight with the Guerillas.

> power publicly to declare-that on the subject of the Mexican war I am with the administration of Mr. Poik, and, according to my most ardent convictions, I think I may safely say that I am with our country. I delayed responding to your flattering request until after a meeting of the republicans of this county at our January court, in order that I might ascertain to some extent the sentiments and the wishes of your political friends in my neighborhood on this great topic; and I take great pleasure in assuring you, that as far as every public demonstration was made, I found their views in perfect accordance with my own:

the compliment which it tenders.

That the President of the United States did not cause the war with Mexico, nor declare it : That it was caused by the actual hostilities of Mexico herself, and by the act of Congress, and the negotiations in pursuance thereof between the soveeign and independent powers of the republics of Texas and of the United States, annexing the former

Letter from Mr. Henry A. Wise.

GENTLEMEN:-Yours of January 10th, postmarked Jan. 14th, informing me that on the 28th day of the

present mouth "the democratic party of the State

pressing my opinions on the "important subject of

the war existing between the United States and Mexi-

co," was tardily but duly received by me; and I have

now to return my most sincere acknowledgments for

I am proud to be thus recognised by the democratic

party of the State, and am happy to have it in my

OLNY, NEAR ONANGOCK.

Accomack County, Feb. 10, 1848.

to the latter as a State of the Union: That the annexation of Texas to the United States was an act moral, rightful and just, justified by the laws of nations, and authorized by the contitution of the United States:

That the war in consequence thereof was wontonly and unnecessarily commenced by Mexico, and was unrighteous and unjust on her part:

That Mexico having, in an authentic diplomatic form, threatened the war, and in fact officially notified the United States, through her minister, Almonte, at Washington, that it would be immediately commenced upon the event of annexation, ipso facto, the President of the United States would have been wanting in the prompt and energetic discharge of his constitutional duty had he not ordered the military and naval forces of the United States to take such position as was best to repel the invasion of what was declared by act of Congress and by convention with Texas, to be lawful territory of the United States:

That the proper line on which to repel invasion was the extreme verge of the boundary claimed to have been conquered by Texas from Mexico, and which was annexed to the United States:

That, according to the claims and pretensions of Mexico, the United States, even after the act of annexation, had no right to take military position in any part of Texas, because none of her territory had been yielded by Mexico; it follows, then, that if it was wrong to have marched our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio Bravo del Norte, opposite Matamoras, it was equally wrong to have marched our troops portion of Texas, because the whole of Texas, equally complaint of the march from Corpus Christi is an argument which stops not short of yielding at once our

That Congress, by its own acts, pointed out to the Executive, and disignated clearly the limits of Texas, from which, by the good faith of the treaty and cession of annexation, the Executive of the United States

was bound to repel invasion : That east of the declared boundary, the Rio Bravo del Norte, Mexico, in pursuance of her previous notice, commenced to wage the war; and east of that boundary, the invasion by her, of the annexed terjustice, what will? God grant Jack Hays may be ritory, was thrice repelled before our troops crossed that river; and hostilities on our part may truly be said never to have been carried into the limits of Mexico proper, until after Congress had, by a public act in response to a message from the Executive, submitting to Congress entirely the question of peace or

war, solemnly declared the war to be an 'existing war:' That this was the most potential declaration of war by Congress, whose constitutional power alone it is to "declare war," and previously to it the President had simply discharged the duty imposed on the Executive by the constitution, of repelling incasion:

That after the act of annexation was morally certain, much less consummated, had the President neglected to have ordered troops into Texas, and had he llowed Mexico to overrun and lay waste her borders, he would have been wanting in his chief executive duty, and been justly liable to the severest censure

That the war has been prosecuted with unusual moral firmness, and conducted with extraordinary vigor, (considering the small regular army of the Inited States, and the limited appropriations for military operations which had to be carried on in the enemy's country,) as proved by the brilliant success with which it has been crowned:

That if the war has cost too much, it has been owing chiefly to the magnanimity and humane forbearance with which it has been prosecuted in the enemy's country; and the moral firmness of the Executive in maintaining the policy of its continued prosecution, has been equalled only by the valor and skill of our gallart and devoted officers and soldiers in the field, who have won for us a glory in arms worth more among the nations of the earth than all the cost of the war, even though it may far exceed the most exaggerated estimate:

That, looking to the final issue of the war, there should be no hesitancy, and no retreat upon our part. To hesitate, would be to manifest a doubt, both of cur wisdom and of our own integrity at the beginning; and to retreat would be to make all our expenditures, however great, in vain, and to convert, by our own admission, all our glorious victories into so many butcheries, the blood of which ought to cry aloud to heaven against us, not only from Mexicans slain, but from the lamented dead of our own countrymen, sacrificed by a wanton and worse than worth-

That nothing but national dishonor and disgrace could possibly follow the imbecility which would one-after all which has transpired, no matter what might have been our duty and policy at first-fail to obtain for us indemnity for the original claims, reimbursement for the expenses of the war, satisfaction in the form of damages for the infliction of the war without just cause and without necessity, and for waging it barbarously, and security for the future against the machinations of European monarchies upon the North American continent. These are the

plain and obvious objects and ends of the war:
And, finally, if causes beyond our control shall prolong this war, and we shall be reluctantly compelled to take more of the territory of Mexico than satisfy and secure all those ends, and to acquire for ourselves the fruits of the trade of the Pacific ocean; and if we are forced to incorporate the degenerate mixed race of Spaniards and Indians of Mexico, themselves incapable of self-government, we must show to the world that we can do it more for their own good than our benefit, saving them from the domination of military tyrants at home, and of the monarchism or imperialism of the Old World, giving them undisturbed land titles, and their religion and all their franchises free, without injury or sacrifice on their part, just as easily as we can and do yearly incorporate heterogeneous masses from Europe, or govern tribes of savages on our own borders, demonstrating that the republican institutions of the United States of North America are capable of indefinite expansibility and development.

The people of the United States have shown them-

selves the rightful conquerers of Mexico, and let not the leaders of the democratic party for a moment doubt or distrust that the people of the United States will be appalled at their own conquest.

Such is the synopsis of views which I would present, were it in my power to attend the convention ar Richmond on the 28th of this month. But it will not be in my power to attend; and I present it to you as an evidence that you made no mistake in add me as you have done on the subject of the Mexican war, and as the most proper return which I could make for the honor which you have been pleased to confer by your invitation upon -

To R. R. Garrett, J. M. Smith, &c., members of he Senate; and to John B. Floyd, Thomas M. Tate, &c., members of the House of Delegates of the Legislature of Virginia, Richmond.